domestic service their percentage is low. Poland and Palestine are exceptions; in Poland the bad economic conditions force many women to enter it, while in Palestine Jewish families very seldom employ non-Jewish servants, as they do in other countries.

The occupational differences between Jews and non-Jews are naturally smaller within a city than in a whole country, as agriculture hardly enters into the count. Thus in 1925 in Berlin for every 100 persons gainfully occupied, there were engaged in—

	Oi the Total Population.	Of the Jewish Population.
Agriculture.....	0-8	0-1
Industry and handicrafts . . .	45-4	26-7
Commerce and transport . . .	26-4	44-0
General or local government, army and navy.....	3-4	0-8
The professions	3-6	5-8
Public health and welfare work . ,	4-6	2*6
Domestic service and casual labour .	2-4	6*5
Persons without specified occupations or unoccupied . . . , .	11-3	15*6
	HXH)	KXH)

Of the total population about 45 per cent were engaged in industry and handicrafts, and about 26 per cent in commerce; with the Jews the figures were reversed.

Similarly in Budapest, in 1925, per 100 persons gainfully occupied, and their dependents, there were among—

	The non-Jews.	The Jews.
In agriculture		1-0
„ mines.....	0-01	O5 0-01

„ industry 36-5 25*9
„ commerce and banking 7-5 31-5
„ transport 6-3 2-4
„ civil administration and the professions * 15-9 17-7
„ the army.....1-4 0*01
Casual labourers 3-6 0*6
Persons living on their own means . . 10-2 11-6
In other or unspecified occupations . , 17-6 9*8
100*0 iCKH)